

BEAT TO FRAZZLE, ROOSEVELT MAY QUIT REPUBLICAN PARTY; HIS DELEGATES DECIDE NOT TO BOLT REGULAR CONVENTION

BRYAN'S PROTEST AGAINST PARKER GOES UNHEEDED

New York Jurist Named for Temporary Chairman of Democratic Convention.

PROBABLY MEANS BATTLE WILL BE TAKEN TO FLOOR

Tammany Hall Leader Throws His Influence to Former Candidate for President and Forces His Election—Telegram Sent to Nebraska Urging Him to Come to Baltimore at Once. Clark and Wilson Put Candidates in Field and Are Defeated—If Nominated Clark Will Resign Speakership—Evidence of "Deal" Against New Jersey Man.

Baltimore, Md., June 20.—Former Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, was selected to-day as the temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention. The choice of Judge Parker was made against the protest of William J. Bryan, whose friends on the arrangements committee submitted the names of four other candidates. Eight of the sixteen votes of the committee went to the New York jurist, while Representative Henry, of Texas, received three votes; Senator-elect Ollie James, of Nebraska, three; Senator Kern, of Indiana, one, and Senator O'Gorman, of New York, one.

With Judge Parker the committee chose Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, as temporary secretary, and John L. Martin, of Ohio, as temporary sergeant-at-arms. The selection of the arrangements committee is so sensational, but will be brought to the full committee Monday.

Ask Bryan to Come. Reports had it to-night that a telegram had been dispatched to Chicago to William J. Bryan, asking that he come at once to Baltimore. Several national committeemen said after to-day's meeting that they expected a fight would be made by Mr. Bryan and his friends on the floor of the convention against Judge Parker's selection.

The vote taken to-day on temporary chairmanship was unofficially made known as follows: For Judge Parker—Norman E. Mack, of New York; Clark Howell, of Georgia; R. M. Johnston, of Texas; Edwin R. Wood, of Michigan; Roger Sullivan, of Illinois; Thomas Taggart, of Indiana; Thomas H. Brown, of Vermont; and J. Fred C. Talbot, of Maryland.

For Representative Henry—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina; Robert Foran, of Louisiana, and John P. Osborne, of Wyoming.

For Senator-elect Ollie James—P. L. Hall, of Nebraska; Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, and Martin Wade, of Iowa.

For Senator O'Gorman, of New York—John T. McGraw, of West Virginia.

For Senator Kern, of Indiana—Robert S. Hudspeth, of New Jersey.

Before the meeting the Parker forces announced openly that they had the votes to elect and said that if Mr. Bryan desired to raise any issue it would be better to settle the question now than put it over for the next day.

Mr. Bryan, however, was not to be moved. He announced that he would move to nominate the speaker. Clark and Governor Wilson decided that since an issue was raised on the question of progressivism, as against the so-called "conservatism," they would come out for progressivism, and put forward candidates against Judge Parker.

Meanwhile, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, sent word by John A. Mason, secretary of the Democratic State Committee of New York, that the New York delegation was anxious to have Judge Parker chosen as he had proved himself to be loyal to the democracy in all its campaigns.

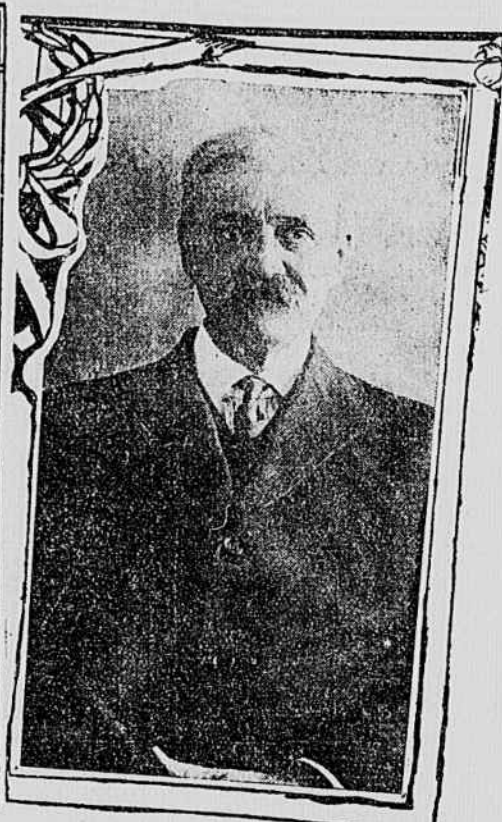
Leading Dark Horse Candidates for Republican Nomination for President



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of New York.



HERBERT S. HADLEY, of Missouri.



ALBERT B. CUMMINS, of Iowa.

EVERY MAN IS LEADER; NONE HAS FOLLOWERS

Republican National Convention Degenerates Into Reeking, Roaring, Raucous Mass.

NEW STORY EVERY MINUTE

Enough Political Throats Cut to Make Congress Hotel a Shambles.

BY SAMUEL G. BLYTHE. (Copyright, 1912.) [Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—Half the politicians in Chicago for the convention carried plots about with them to-day, and the other half fought counterplots. Enough political throats were cut to make the Congress Hotel resemble a shambles, had anything but hot air issues from the wounds. So far from being content with the beauties of the political double cross, there were numerous experts who evolved a fancy line of work, and triple and even quadruple crossed friends and enemies with equal impartiality.

And strategy? One bumped into strategists at every turn—that is, it is politics to call them strategists. In other than convention times they would be called lunatics, and long before the day was done would have had the neck thrown over them. Here, however, so great was the excitement that any sort of lunacy passed for inside information, and most inside information was lunatic.

New Story Every Minute.

Every story had believers, and there was a fresh story every minute. The day began with a political temperature that will be put out at 4 o'clock by the leaders who had their coffee, and by nightfall there was an immense accumulation of prophets, seers, prognosticators and ordinary fools spouting misinformation until they resembled a collection of "old faithful" geysers, but were of even less political value.

It was great. Denials to absolutely tight information came so rapidly that it became the custom to put out the denial in advance of the story, like this: "The Roosevelt headquarters, at 137 P. M., herewith denies the story that will be put out at 4 o'clock by some ardent partisan of the Colonel."

New parties were born on the hour, and new politicians gasped and fell in the throes of desperation and disgust every fifteen minutes. Every man was a leader. No man had followers. The whole reeking, roaring, raucous mass resembled the Haytian army, which consisted of 2,584 generals and no privates.

They had Roosevelt leading a bolt. They had the Taft men putting shot at the feet of one and dropping him silently in the lake. They had every available man, and a dozen unavailable, who couldn't be elected poundmasters, as the sure solution of the pressing problem, and when it was all over the whole aggregation of deponents, tipsters, insiders, outsiders, seers and students of political science wiped their

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FOR NORFOLK. DOUBLE TRACK, STONE BALLASTED, DUSTLESS LINE, 7 miles without a stop. C. & O. train, leaving Richmond 12:30 noon daily. Other Fast Trains leave Richmond 9:20 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Connects at Norfolk for Virginia Beach.

WORKING SLOWLY BUT IN HARMONY

Committee on Credentials Goes Ahead Seating Taft Delegates.

Chicago, June 20.—Working slowly through the list of contested delegates referred to by the Republican National Committee, the credentials committee had up to 10 o'clock to-night seated twenty-two Taft delegates. This included twelve from Florida, against whom the Roosevelt men made no contest, and who were seated unanimously.

Of the seventy-two contested delegates included in Governor Hadley's list of those whom he claimed the national committee "unfairly" ignored, the following had been approved by the credentials committee at 10 o'clock:

Alabama, Ninth District; 2; Arkansas, Fifth District; 2; Arizona, delegates-at-large, 6.

Perfect harmony prevailed in the committee throughout the evening. The Roosevelt members advocated passing the Florida, Georgia and other similar cases, but the Taft members of the committee insisted on reopening each of the cases passed on by the national committee.

The Taft delegates-at-large from Georgia, four in number, were seated on the motion of Harry Shaw, of West Virginia, a Roosevelt adherent. The vote was unanimous. The case of the twenty-four Georgia district delegates was put over until to-morrow.

Under the orders of the credentials committee, all of the Indiana cases were reopened, although the two delegates from the Thirtieth District were the only ones involved in the Hadley-Roosevelt charge of unfair action on the part of the national committee.

The Roosevelt members of the national committee had voted for the Taft delegates-at-large from Indiana. The contested Indiana delegates included four delegates-at-large and two each from the First, Third, Fourth and Thirtieth Districts.

WILSON TO STAY AT HOME

Governor Will Not Attend the Baltimore Convention.

New York, June 20.—Governor Woodrow Wilson left here this morning for his cottage at Sea View, N. J., where he expects to remain until after the Baltimore convention. His plans, however, include a trip to Trenton next Tuesday, the first day of the convention, this being the weekly "Governor's Day" at the State capital.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS INJURED

Slips in Bathroom and Badly Bruises His Side.

Baltimore, Md., June 20.—Josephus Daniels, Democratic national committeeman from North Carolina, was painfully injured to-day by slipping in a bathroom. He bore his pain silently throughout the meeting of the committee on arrangements for the convention, and then called in a physician.

Do YOU know what the city is asked to GIVE AWAY in the franchise which is attempted to FORCE THROUGH THE COMMON COUNCIL TO-NIGHT? Of course, you do not—that franchise has never yet been published; in fact, it HAS NEVER YET BEEN READ BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

WHAT HE WANTS IS A NOMINATION

Will Accept Any Kind That Comes to Him.

POSITION STANDS FULLY OUTLINED

Roosevelt Makes Statement of Views at Caucus of Political Advisers, and Declines Longer to Be Bound by Any Action of Convention as Now Constituted.

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—Theodore Roosevelt, before his political advisers and a personally selected number of delegates instructed for him, late this afternoon read a statement of his position in the Republican nomination fight and left it to them to decide what position they would take in the struggle.

Mr. Roosevelt called before him two delegates from each of the States which have supported him and the leaders in his campaign. After outlining his position, declaring that he would continue his fight on principles he had outlined from the beginning, the Colonel left the room, and the delegates and leaders sat down to deliberate what should be done.

Colonel Roosevelt soon returned to the conference, walking arm in arm with Governor Hadley, of Missouri. The Roosevelt delegates, after a two-hour session and after listening to Colonel Roosevelt's outline of position in the fight, adopted a resolution providing that they should participate in the regular convention until it became apparent that they could no longer take part in the proceedings.

The caucus of Roosevelt's leaders also determined that between sessions a caucus should be held to determine upon the action of each session as it may affect their position. Former Governor Franklin Fort, of New Jersey, presided at the conference of delegates and leaders.

Mr. Roosevelt, after re-entering the caucus with Governor Hadley, remained until the close of the conference.

Following is the full text of the statement issued by Mr. Roosevelt this afternoon:

"The time has come when I feel that I must make certain statements, not merely to the honestly elected members of the Republican National Convention, but to the rank and file of the Republican party and to the honest people of the entire nation. I want to make sure that I can only serve these principles by continuing to bear the personal responsibility which their advocacy has brought to me.

"On behalf of these principles I made my appeal straight to the people." (Continued on Eighth Page.)

After it has been granted by the city, a franchise cannot be revoked, cannot be recalled, cannot be revised, cannot be changed in any of its provisions, but becomes a contract binding on the city for a long period of years. So the time to make sure that any franchise safeguards the city and the people is BEFORE such franchise is granted. The franchise which it is sought to RAILROAD through the Common Council TO-NIGHT has never been published, and HAS NEVER YET BEEN READ BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

MEANINGLESS CHAOS OF NOISE IN COLISEUM

PARTY PLATFORM NEARLY COMPLETE

Chief Contention in Subcommittee Is Over Declaration on the Tariff.

Chicago, June 20.—When at 10 o'clock to-night the working subcommittee of the platform committee of the Republican National Convention began what it was hoped would be its final sitting preparatory to presenting a report to the full committee, it had agreed tentatively upon all the important planks, except those relating to the tariff and the finances.

The principal contest was over the tariff declaration and dealt with the definition of the measure of protection. One of the planks presented reiterated the contention of 1908 that the protection should be equivalent to the difference between the cost of production in the United States and abroad, while another undertook to substitute for this a declaration that the protection should be sufficient to maintain the standard of living prevailing among the laboring people of the United States. The question was still open when the night session began.

Democratic House Condemned. All agreed in condemning the course of the Democratic House of Representatives in giving no heed to the findings of the Tariff Board in the attempted tariff legislation of the present Congress and in not providing for the continuance of its existence. It was certain that there would be a declaration for the continuation of the board, and for tariff legislation only along the lines of its recommendations.

Some of the recommendations urged the specification of "revelation downward" while others held to the idea that it would be sufficient to recommend adherence to the board's suggestions, leaving the inference that there would be reductions where indicated. The indications were favorable to the former policy.

Inquiry into the high cost of living is suggested with the end of improving conditions, but the contention is made that the excessive prices of the necessities of life are not due to the tariff. In support of this assertion, it is urged that living is comparatively high in other countries in which free trade policies prevail.

A majority of the subcommittee appeared favorable to the plan for an association of the banks of the country in the interests of a reserve fund for use in emergency, but there was divergence of opinion as to the phraseology. The purpose is an endorsement of the general principle of the bill proposed by the monetary commission, but in no draft submitted was that document mentioned.

No provision was passed upon finally, but among those to which no return is liable to be made are those dealing with the trusts, with the courts, with arbitration and with campaign contributions.

Legislation supplementary to the Sherman antitrust law for the prevention of monopoly is recommended and (Continued on Tenth Page.)

LOW FARES TO BALTIMORE, via York River Line, account Democratic National Convention. A delightful water trip to and from the convention city. Tickets and staterooms at City Office, 97 East Main Street.

Effort to Start Roosevelt Demonstration Ends Only in Terrific Turmoil.

BRIEF SESSIONS ARE HELD

Adjournment Taken to Await Report of Committee on Credentials.

Chicago, June 20.—Five minutes was the entire duration of the two sessions of the Republican National Convention to-day, with a recess of four hours between.

The first session convened at noon and lasted four minutes, the second one minute.

The feature of the noon session was the prayer of the Very Rev. Walter T. Sumner, dean of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul of Chicago, and the applause which followed. He prayed that there should be granted to the members of the convention "self-restraint, cool judgment, and all wisdom; that their deliberations may insure to the nation civic righteousness, industrial peace and social justice."

The afternoon session was remarkable for the extraordinary conditions which ensued upon its adjournment.

Pandemonium of Cheering. Almost with the fall of Chairman Root's gavel there broke out a pandemonium of cheering which lasted almost as long as that of yesterday. It had scarcely a definite cause, though its immediate occasion was the effort of a man in the west gallery to swing the great gathering into unison with the cry, "We want Taft!"

It started all right, but almost immediately the La Follette, Hadley and Cummins enthusiasts began an opposition turmoil, with the result that within less than a minute there was simply one meaningless chaos of noise. Presently a group of men in the north gallery, back of the platform, brought four or five megaphones into play with "We want Taft!"

A smashing rainstorm was in progress outside, so that the people simply stood where they were and shouted, each to his taste.

Under cover of the racket, and at first unnoticed by the crowd, there began to gather on the platform a body of his policemen until finally twenty were present. And they were under personal command of Assistant Chief Schuetler. Then it began to be noticed that Chairman Root, Secretary Gleason, Sergeant-at-Arms Stone and his assistant, Colonel Thayer, had never left the platform at all. And the crowd began to understand the reason for this conspicuous show of force.

One of the reasons for the immense crowd which had gathered to-day was the general impression that Colonel Roosevelt would come to the convention and make a speech also there was considerable reason to assume from the morning newspapers that to-day would bring to pass the much-discussed battle between the factions, perhaps a bolt of the Roosevelt adherents, and possibly an attempt to hold a rival convention simultaneously on the floor of the same hall.

Police Force Doubled. There had been a tremendous addition to almost a doubling of the police force on duty at the hall, and in (Continued on Ninth Page.)

AMBITION NOW TO BE LEADER OF "PROGRESSIVES"

He Expresses His Willingness to Aid in Formation of a New Party.

FINAL PLANS ARE LAID FORTO-DAY'S DECISIVE ACTION

When Delegates Claimed to Be Fraudulent Are Seated, Colonel's Followers Will Quit Voting, but Will Remain in Coliseum, and When Convention Is Ended They Will Hold One of Their Own, Nominating Third-Term and Claiming Regularity—Roosevelt Considers Advisability of Entirely New Convention to Be Held After Meeting of Democrats in Baltimore.

Chicago, June 20.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to-night indicated that under certain conditions he might withdraw from the Republican party to take the lead in the formation of a new party. "If the people want a progressive party, I'll be in it," he said.

Some of the Colonel's supporters urged their associates to-night to precipitate the crisis in the Republican National Convention at the earliest opportunity—to-morrow. More conservative counsels finally prevailed, and it was decided there should be no "bolt" from the regular convention. It was the plan of the Roosevelt delegates to-night to make their last stand on the report of the credentials committee. If the seventy-eight delegates claimed by them to be fraudulent are seated, the Roosevelt forces will remain in the convention until the end, but will not vote. It is their plan then to proceed to the nomination of the Colonel in the Coliseum and claim regularity for him.

Not Definitely Committed. Colonel Roosevelt has not definitely committed himself to the latter part of this plan. He is considering the advisability of delaying action for several weeks and then to summon an entirely new convention. This would not be held until after the Democrats have acted in Baltimore.

Colonel Roosevelt said emphatically to-night that he would make the independent fight for the presidency if he was convinced there was a popular demand for him.

"I shall have to see if there is a popular demonstration for me to run," he said.

He added that the situation was such a kaleidoscopic one that it would be impossible for him to outline what he would do. It might take some time, he said, to ascertain the sentiment of the people and learn whether there was a reasonable basis for the formation of what he termed a "progressive party."

One of Colonel Roosevelt's associates, who talked with him to-day said he had declared his willingness to run for President if any considerable number of the delegates wished him to, even if he did not carry a single electoral district in the country. The Colonel himself said he believed he would be able to count on the

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

Is the city of Richmond in the habit of giving away franchises blindfold? The electric light and power franchise sought to be jammed through the Common Council TO-NIGHT has never been published, and NEVER YET BEEN READ BEFORE THE COUNCIL.